

Issue 118 March 2013

KNOTTING MATTERS

The Magazine of the International Guild of Knot Tyers





IGKT Sales Order Form

E-mail your order as below or mail to
 IGKT Supplies Secretary,
 Oaken Cleave, Cobbaton, UMBERLEIGH
 EX37 9SG UK
 Telephone 01769 540 626

Books	Author	UK£ each	Number	Sub Total
NEW! Design and Make Rope Mats and Rosettes – 'Recipes' for many circular mats and instructions for using a free downloadable program to create many others.	Nils Kristian Rossing	13.00		
Decorative Woven Flat Knots (incl CD) - Lots of terrific shapes	Skip Pennock	12.50		
Knots for the Cut (a "Cut" is a canal in the UK) - Very clear description of knots and ropework for small boats	Ben Selfe	12.50		
The DIY Book of Fenders - Does exactly what it says	Colin Jones	9.95		
Turksheads the Traditional Way - A really useful introduction	Eric Franklin	1.50		
Advanced Knotting - a really excellent DVD with patterns for complex 3D Turks Heads	Maurice McPartlan	12.00		
IGKT Items				
IGKT Cloth Badge		2.00		
Certificate of Membership (plastic laminated) post free		2.50		
IGKT Ditty Bag (natural canvas) – 9" high x 6.5" across base. W/out cord		7.50		
IGKT Enamel Brooch/Badge		4.00		
IGKT Rubber Stamp		4.00		
IGKT Tie		9.95		
Knot Board Poster A4 laminated £1.50 each 4 for £5.00		1.50		
Knot Board Poster A2 rolled		3.00		
Postage & packing*				
Total Amount Due				

*Please e-mail supplies@igkt.net with your order stating the full postal address to which the items are to be sent. We will e-mail a payment request to you (incl postage & packing) so that you can make secure payment by PayPal online using any card. If you do not have email access you can complete the details below and send by post but at your own risk. If you wish, p&p can be added and charged to your card automatically.

Payment can be made by: Cheque drawn on a UK Bank/ Credit Card*/Debit Card (delete as appropriate)

Name (as on card if used)

Address

..... Post/Zip Code

Card No

Start date (MMYY) End date (MMYY) Security Code

Last 3 digits on reverse of card

Signature Date

*We cannot accept American Express cards on this form but if you have an Amex card then this can be used via PayPal

Index:

- 4-5 Letters to The Editor
 6 How I Did It by Lily Morales
 9 News From Our south coast correspondent
 10 The Wonderful, World Famous Woggle by Frank Brown
 14 Boline, Bowline or Boleyn? by Frank Brown
 15 Fishing Knots by Owen Nuttall
 17 Kingdoms of Knots by Geoffrey Budworth
 18 Looking-Glass Knots by John Shaw
 20 President's Jottings
 21 Percy Blandford by Colin Byfleet
 22 Pyramid Knots by Dr. Jan Vos
 24-25 Center Spread for Percy Blandford
 26 Tuck-tuck Sheet Bends, by Owen K. Nuttall
 28 Framed Again! by Joe Bates
 30 Book Review by Philippe Petit
 34 From The Editor's Blotter
 38 What IS a Perique? by Colin Byfleet
 39 Obituary
 40 New Book Review by Colin Byfleet
 42 Future Meetings
 45 Branch Meetings

Front Cover A frame by Joe Bates - another fine example of great knot use and cord color selection by Joe (see page 28). Your editor took the liberty of combining a photograph, by Council member Peter Hennesy, of Percy Blandford's 100th birthday celebration in the center of Joe's frame, with Percy celebrating with cake and a silver plate inscribed from the Guild and awarded to him by Dr. Colin Byfleet - many happy returns Percy!

Catalog Information

Issue 118 - March 2013

Except as otherwise indicated, copyright in Knotting Matters is reserved to the International Guild of Knot Tyers, IGKT 2013. Copyright of members' articles published in Knotting matters is reserved to the authors and permission to reprint should be sought from the author and from the editor. All sources of quotations printed in Knotting Matters are hereby acknowledged.

ADVERTISING RATES (Pounds Sterling)

	Members	Non-members
Full page	50	70
Half Page	25	35
Quarter Page	15	20
Full (colour)	140	170

EDITOR

Lindsey Philpott

e-mail: knottingmatters@igkt.net

HON. SEC.

Tel: 0144 (0) 1769 540 626

e-mail: secretary@igkt.net

MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY

Bruce Turley

19 Windmill Avenue, Rubery, Birmingham

B45 9SP, UK

Tel: +44 (121) 453 4124

e-mail: membership@igkt.net

PRESIDENT

Dr. Colin Byfleet

e-mail: president@igkt.net

GUILD POSTAL ADDRESS

for all correspondence

Hon Sec, IGKT

Oaken Cleave, Cobbaton

Umberleigh, Devon EX37 9SG, United Kingdom of

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES (Pounds Sterling)

Juniors - under 18 Free

Adults 1-year 23 Adults 5-year 100

Families 1-year 27 Families 5-year 115

Group 10 Corporate By arrangement

The International Guild of Knot Tyers (IGKT) is a registered charity No. 802153

PRINTED BY GIPPING PRESS Ltd

Needham Market

Tel: 01449 721599

Fax: 01499 721372

ISSN 0959-2881

Letters to The Editor

The Things You Say!!

Another String to One's Bow

Frank Brown's article entitled "A Noteworthy Knot" in KM 117 reminded me of an occasion many years ago when I taught a knot to a professional violin maker.

At the time I was involved in the running of a University Summer School for adult students and was persuaded to give an informal evening talk on Knotting one evening to anyone who was interested, before we adjourned to the bar. The following night I attended a fascinating talk and demonstration by our computer tutor, a man of many parts - a champion Frisbee thrower who made his living as a highly skilled violin maker. After showing us some of the minute wood planes and other tools that he had made himself in order to fashion the actual instruments, he demonstrated a procedure that he said was his bread and butter - how to re-hair a violin bow. At one point this involved the slightly tricky business of tying a piece of thread around the hairs to secure them before applying a dab of superglue. He had obviously been to my presentation the night before because when he saw me in the audience he appealed for my help. I decided that a Constrictor knot would probably be better than the Reef knot he usually used and easier to put in place while tensioning the hairs. As you may have guessed we had to spend quite a long time in the bar afterwards while he perfected the technique of tying it!

When we met up again a while later he was still telling everyone how useful it was proving. I wonder if this use of the Constrictor was passed on to any other bow stringers and is still in use today? Alas I fear not as a Web search showed current bow repairers using thin wire rather than twine, and twisting it instead of knotting!

Penny Bodger

Lindsey,

You may be interested in the following:

From the New Scientist magazine for 12 November 2012:

Scientists have succeeded in creating probably the smallest pentafoil or cinquefoil knot ever made and is currently the most complicated knot ever tied in a single molecule. David Leigh and a team from Edinburgh University wove the knot using needles made from positively charged iron ions attached to thin organic molecule threads. They added negatively charged chloride ions which formed a hub each attracting five needle and thread components. In the process of arranging themselves around the hub the organic molecules folded over one another to give the five pointed star shape. Lastly chemical bonds formed that joined up the points of the star to form a single molecule consisting of 160 atoms.

For the mathematicians this is an example of a 'prime' knot as it cannot be built from smaller knots. It is also satisfying to mathematicians because the ends are joined up forming a mathematical knot, unlike those we tie which need two ends. Previously a trefoil knot has been made but I do not have details of the technique used, nor do I know the organic chain used as a thread. Although the ones they created will be too small to see, examples of the knot are shown on the flags of Ethiopia and Morocco

In another article Uros Tkalec of the Jozef Stefan Institute in Ljubljana Slovenia, is working with the constituent molecules from liquid crystals which line up in the same direction. By introducing treated silica particles to a liquid crystal they were able to form rings which were manoeuvred using lasers to form loops. By bringing the right combination of loops into contact they can be made to form up to 80 topologically different structures. This miniature "knot lab in a crystal" could help show how enzymes unravel DNA and allow mathematicians to study the nature of knots.

I hope you find this of interest – it made me realize once again that we in the Guild are not the only knotters with something to shout about.

Richard Hopkins.

How I Did It - Linked Pineapple Knots

by Lily Morales

Materials:

Micro Cord (by Atwood Rope) or Mini-Blind Cord,
5 feet of each of TWO COLORS [*hereafter color 1 and color 2*]

Tools:

Scissors
Spike
Self-threading needle

Note: This tutorial is for the Linked Double Pineapple Knot only. I made the Double Solomon's Bar Key Fob in two colors, and then wanted to add a pineapple knot with a different color on each end, so that the ends of the pineapple knot would contrast with the backgrounds of the Double Solomon's Bar Key Fob, but I could find no instructions for that anywhere, so I decided to "fake it" by making two pineapples, linked together.

Step 1: With Color 1, tie a 5-lead, 4-bight. Slip it over the fob, and "clean it up" a bit to make it a more manageable size, but do not tighten it. Then double it [*Photo 1*].



Photo 1 - above;
Photo 2 - upper right;
Photo 3 - lower right.



Step 2: Make another 5-lead, 4-bight THK in Color 2, slip it onto the fob and "clean it up" a bit but do not double it yet. NOTE: the standing ends of the two THKs are at opposite ends of each other, and the working ends are adjacent. [*Photo 2*]

Step 3: As you double this Color-2 THK, slip the working end through the corresponding bights of the Color-1 THK. [*Photo 3*]

Step 4: Remove the first round of the Color-2 THK, work the slack back through the Color-1 THK (shortening the standing end), and then double the Color-2 THK. [*Photo 4 - below*]



Photo 4 - adding a 'mule'



Photo 5 - color 1 follows the mule



Photo 6 - color 1 doubled

Since many of us learned to make a pineapple interweave from the standing end side of a THK, use a “mule” [*Photo 4*] to tie the pineapple interweave into the Color-2 THK, so that the working end of Color 1 can follow the path of the mule and you will not get confused as to where to go over/under, since you will be going “backwards.”

Pink cord is the mule – it will be removed shortly. [*see previous page*]

Step 5: Take the working end of the Color-1 THK and follow the mule through the entire interweave. [*Photo 5 previous page*]

Step 6: Remove the mule and then double the Color-1 interweave through the Color-2 THK [Photo 6 previous page]

Step 7: Repeat steps 4 through 6 for the Color-2 interweave through the Color-1 THK: [Photo 7 - below]



All that is left to do is to tighten the entire knot and finish by cutting and tucking all the ends in under the knot.



Real mail, not email

When the Victorian children's book *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* was published in 1865/6, its author the Oxford University mathematics don and deacon, the Reverend Charles L. Dodgson (pen-name: Lewis Carroll) determined every aspect of its production and distribution.

So it was that he sent the London publishing company of Macmillan a diagram showing ‘how parcelled copies of his book were to be stringed and how the knots were to be tied’. This instruction sheet is said to have hung for years in the Macmillan post-room ... although, regrettably, it has now disappeared without trace.

∞ oOo ∞

UNIVERSITY CHALLENGE

During a TV broadcast of University Challenge, a long-running knock-out quiz for university undergraduates, by the BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation) on Monday 22nd October 2012, one of the two teams (average age 20) from a prestigious Oxford college was shown pictures of four knots and asked to name them. Faced with a reef knot they looked blank. The captain shrugged his shoulders and ventured, ‘A sheepshank?’ Next was a bowline. He tried again, ‘A sheepshank?’ Thirdly, ‘A fisherman's knot’ (which was disallowed by the quizmaster as too generic, as it was a double fisherman's knot), but at last ‘a Figure of eight’ was guessed correctly. But - Oh, dear! – those two sheepshanks.

∞ oOo ∞

The Wonderful World Famous Woggle

by Frank Brown

Boy Scouts, Girl Guides (a.k.a. Girl Scouts) and knotting are inextricably entwined in the mind of the general public. How many times have knotters been asked if they belonged to those admirable organisations? It is a reasonable assumption and I, in turn, assume that most knotters would associate Scouts and the Woggle. A quick scan of several of my knotting books, including ones originating from Scout sources, fails to mention the device even in J E Harvey's "A Comprehensive Text of Turk's Head Knots". It is not defined in my Webster's but I did find a definition in an Oxford dictionary. "A loop or ring of leather or cord through which the ends of a Scout's neckerchief are threaded." Further research revealed that the Woggle is not always a 4x3 Turks Head. There are a lot of different versions of the device, but the objective of this article is about the original; the one and only **Gilwell Woggle**, and some of the facts and legends associated with it.

The first legend is that the Woggle originated in Hobart, Tasmania. Not true, but what is true is that it does live in the Scout Heritage Museum at The Lea, a few kilometres south of the city of Hobart. A second legend is that the creator, William Daniel Shankley, made it from the drive belt off his mother's sewing machine. I am assured by his son, Rolf, that this is untrue. In all likelihood, the iconic piece of leather was originally used for that purpose, but it was long after William had left home. A third legend concerns the alternate use of the thong. It was supposed to be able to be used to make a bow for a fire [starting] drill. We all know that Boy Scouts are supposed to be able to start a fire by rubbing two sticks together, and maybe many know about building fire drills, but I have been unable to either debunk or authenticate this particular story.

The aforementioned William Shankley was born in 1901 in Islington, London, UK. He left school in 1915 and enlisted in the Army, but was discharged when his true age was established. In 1918 he registered for

Sea-Scout coast watching. After the war, and a short time as a builder in Monmouthshire, he was offered a position at Gilwell Park, Chingford. It was here that he worked with Baden Powell, being involved with training, the production of the "Gilcraft" instruction books and the "invention" of the Woggle. This replaced, at least in some cases, the "square knot" that was used to tie the scarf. I have heard that it was (1) initially used to identify leaders and/or (2) awarded when the Scout had achieved a wood craft qualification. It is reported that William called it a Woggle as it was "a name given to something without a name".

At Gilwell Park, William appears to have further developed his craft skills. In 1922 he accompanied Sir Alfred Pickford, Overseas Scout Commissioner for the Empire, as his secretary and to assist with training courses. He was involved with Scouting activities in Australia and New Zealand. Rather than return to Britain, he worked in various places in Australia, primarily in West Australia. In 1952 he moved to Tasmania, taking up a position at The Friend's School. He remained active with the Scouting movement for practically the rest of his life. He was instrumental in setting up a Scout Group at the school where his nickname was "Woolley". In teaching the lads the Sheep Shank, the knot became known as the "Sheep Shankley", hence the derivation.

William died in 1978. He left behind a wonderful collection of craft-work now in the possession of Rolf, who kindly allowed me to handle and photograph some. A couple of years ago, Rolf was persuaded to donate Woggle Mark 1 to the museum for the benefit of all. So that is the brief history behind the Woggle and why it sits in a place of honour in an exotic place half way round the world from its origins. Any Guild members that have the good fortune to visit Hobart should visit both the Scout Heritage Museum at The Lea and the Maritime Museum, which houses one of the best knot boards in the world.

I wish to acknowledge the enthusiastic assistance extended to me by Sue Gardiner of the Scout Heritage Museum and Rolf Shankley in the preparation of this article.

F Brown



The Original Woggle! Normally kept in a glass case but hauled out by the gloved curator to allow me to take photos.



A Brush Possum (top) carved by WD Shankley, now normally mounted over the museum door. It is believed to be made of Huon Pine.

THE ORIGINAL WOGGLE
W.D. "Bill" SHANKLEY CREATED THIS OBJECT BY
REQUEST OF B.P. c. 1920. HE CALLED IT A 'WOGGLE'.
 (The term 'woggle' is a Celtic word for something that
 has no name.)
 "Bill" was a craftsman at Gilwell Park London. He later
 migrated to Tasmania where he was a woodcraft
 teacher and Scouter for many years.
 (The 'woggle' was given to the Heritage Centre by Rolf
 Shankley, "Bill's" son in 2011.)

Whistle Lanyard
 made by Bill Shankley. Frank believes
 it is made from 'roo
 thong. It is beautifully
 made and in excellent
 condition.





A boline is a special knife for cutting herbs (evidently) ---Wicca and all that sort of thing. I was reminded of syckle type Druids were supposed to use to cut mistletoe from oaks. Also struck me as interesting similarity of King Henry VIII # 2's maiden name.



From Frank Brown

Fishing Knots

by Owen Nuttall

I received another Knot Book as a present for Christmas. Geoff Wilsons "Fishing knots and Rigs" I have not been sea fishing for a while now so I keep in touch with Sea Angling Magazines.

Geoff's book contained a few mistakes. A knot for joining a main line with a shorter line he calls a Surgeons knot. It is a multi-overhand "Doubled" (if it was just a single line it would be a type of Blood knot). I have often seen this knot referred to as a One-way Ring or Water knot among fishermen.

The Scaffold or Hangman's knot (Diderot's Encyclopedia 1762) occurs a lot in fishing knots. The so called Nail knot loop with extra turns and the Thumb knot with fewer. On tying the Nail knot loop he forms the multi turns with a loop, similar to a whip finish in Fly tying which uses a whipping tool (there is now a specialist tool for the so called Nail knot).

The Collar and Capstan if it had just two turns through the eye of the hook. Geoff shows it tied with a separate piece of line with a loop, which the turns go over, and then the working end is threaded through the spare line loop and withdrawn through the multi turns. I used to double the main line two feet below the hook. Place the double line up to the eye of the hook, make the turns as above and withdraw the loop's main line with the working end through the loop.

A knot that is the same as the Collar and Capstan is the Rebeck knot credited to South African Barry Rebeck. A knot that is very much like the Rebeck knot is one by L.W. Darke who showed it to Barnes. They agreed it was a perfect knot. They could not call it that as there was already a knot called the Perfection Loop. So they named it a Prefect Loop. The difference between the two knots is in the Rebeck knot the

line goes through the eye of the hook and turns are made around the hook shank. Then the line goes back through the eye of the hook in the opposite direction. The Prefect Loop is tied the same way but the line goes back through the eye of the hook the same way it entered. To complete the knot the turns are passed back over the eye of the hook. If done correctly the Rebeck knot is the same as the Collar and Capstan. The Prefect knot differs with the turns around the eye of the hook. I wonder if Darke and Barnes tried both ways?

A knot similar to these two is a Halyard knot (not shown). The difference is - the working end goes through the two turns before going back down through the multi-turns. This knot might be difficult to tighten in fishing line. It is used mainly by sailors in rope.

Another of Geoff's knots, a Spider Hitch, technically is a Loop not a Hitch. The tying of this knot is the same as the Trombone Loop (not shown in his Book). The Spider Loop has loose turnings and when pulled up tight it has a spiral look below the loop. The Trombone's turnings are tightly wound with a neat finish (the Trombone loop makes a good loop knot in the end of a rope). Overall Geoff's book is an excellent Knot book and DVD for Anglers. Tight lines to all Fishermen.

Owen K Nuttall

'Alice knew of only two knots: the bow and the reef. Her Great Uncle Mortimer had demonstrated a double sheepshank knot to her only the previous evening, but she had found it much too difficult to follow each end of the rope in their up-and-under and in-and-out travels. 'And anyway' Alice had thought at the time, 'whatever is the use of a knot that tied two sheep together by the legs?'

(from Automated Alice by Jeff Noon, published by Doubleday, 1996, ISBN 0-385-40808-0)

KINGDOMS OF KNOTS

by Geoffrey Budworth

Several systems of knot classification or taxonomies – algorithmic, cladistic and mathematical – have been considered in the IGKT's 30-plus years, from the academic (Gauss, Tait, Kelvin ... Jones, et al) to the ergonomic or practical (Schaak & Turner). An adaptation of the Linnaean *Systema Naturæ* to cope with cordage and knots remains another favourite (KM #116, September 2012), and was outlined in the early 1980s by Rob Chisnall*.

Looking at Linnaeus, will we need to generate the kind of binomial Latinate labels already used in biology and gardening? If so, then arise, you Latin grammarians, to give us a comprehensive knotty nomenclature that includes the likes of: *Trifolium minimus* (a basic trefoil); *Nodus herculanus* (reef or square knot); *N. maleficium* (black magic knot); *Vinculo matrimonii* (marriage knot); *Sigilium salomonis* (Solomon's knot). And yet, and yet ... some of us, I know, hesitate to camouflage our knotting art and craft with too much scholarship.

*Systems analysts Derek and Eric
Thought that knotting was too esoteric;
But they just made it worse
With their groupings diverse
And taxonomies alpha-numeric.*

(Geoffrey Budworth, Knot Rhymes & Reasons, IGKT 2001)

*Robert Chisnall, B.Sc., B.Ed., M.Ed., Canadian climber extraordinaire, an IGKT past-President (1997-1999), and author of *The Forensic Analysis of Knots & Ligatures* (2000).

Looking Glass Knots

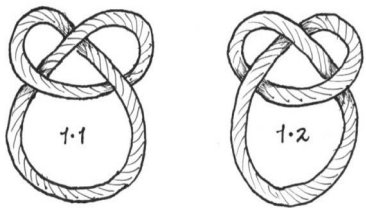
by John Shaw

'Perhaps Looking-glass milk isn't good to drink.'

(from *Alice Through the Looking Glass and What She Found There*, Lewis Carroll, 1871)

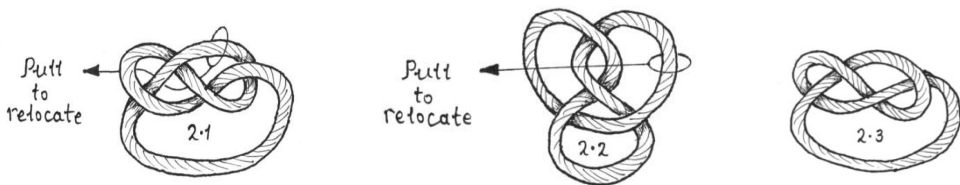
Every knot has its mirror image, the layout reflected back to us if we hold it up to a mirror. Such looking glass knots (for example, figure 1•1 and 1•2) can no more be manipulated and rearranged to resemble one another than shoes and gloves (except if turned inside out), or the feet and hands wearing them. Which is why at the Mexico City 1968 Olympic Games, when black athletes Carlos and Smith performed their controversial gloved salutes from the medal winners' podium, one raised his left hand, the other his right hand (because they shared a single pair of gloves between them). Matching but dissimilar items like these are termed *chiral*.

pic Games, when black athletes Carlos and Smith performed their controversial gloved salutes from the medal winners' podium, one raised his left hand, the other his right hand (because they shared a single pair of gloves between them). Matching but dissimilar items like these are termed *chiral*.



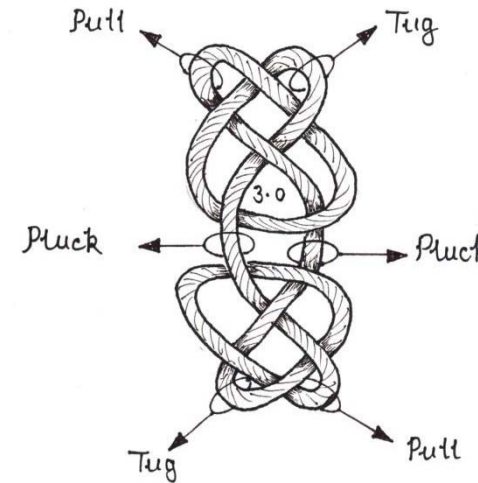
(Figure 1: Mirror-image simple, overhand or thumb knots, made into trefoils, with ends joined to prevent untying and retying.)

Chirality (handedness) must be kept in mind when learning or teaching knots. The bowline adroitly tripped-&-thrown by me may not come



naturally to you, while its looking glass version does; and so, whether shown or showing knots, try both. With workaday knots, ashore or afloat, use the one that comes easiest. For ornamental stuff – crowning, needle-hitching, spirals, square-knotting (macramé) and suchlike – it may be desirable, however, to create some symmetry by reversing certain bits. So practise ambidexterity.

A notable exception to unalterable handedness is the figure of eight knot which can be flyped (rhyme it with 'typed') via a pretzel knot from one to the other, and back again (figures 2•1, 2•2 and 2•3). The figure of eight knot is *achiral* (or amphichiral).



(Figure 2: The achiral figure-of-eight knot)

Can mirror images be relied upon to perform equally well? Probably, unless tied in anything made of strands and yarns, when – who knows? – the left or right-handed lay of such cordage might alter a knot's characteristic strength, security, writhe, friction, nip and appearance. But would it be enough to worry about which version of the knot one uses? I guess not. Then

again, might a knot and its mirror image tied together end up as a single knot, one consuming the other; or might both – like sci-fi matter and antimatter – annihilate one another, both disappearing to leave only a memory behind? Well no, for however you pull, tug or pluck the couple of 8-crossing knots shown (figure 3•0), they do not vanish ... and, knot theorists assert, no other pairs of knots can be made to do so.

Identifying chirality is essential for forensic knot investigators. Because an offender will, it is assumed, tend to tie his or her preferred version of a knot, a predominance of one kind or the other in exhibits preserved at a scene of crime may be a suspect's unwitting signature and so establish a presumption that all such knots were tied by the same individual. This in turn could link a series of crime scenes together. Expert witness reports and statements must differentiate between mirror-images, when the arbitrary labels 'left-handed' and 'right-handed' are best avoided since they tend to confuse and can mislead criminal investigators, triallawyers, magistrates, coroners, judges and juries, into assuming (wrongly) such knots were invariably tied by left-handed or right-handed suspects.

IGKT President's Jottings

March 2013

Following the publication of the proposed changes to the Constitutional Rules in the last Knotting Matters, a small number of comments were received and these have been taken into consideration to produce the final version which accompanies this issue. My thanks go to those who replied and to the Council members for all their helpful advice. I very much hope that we can now settle these matters at the AGM and make the running of the Guild as international as we can.

If the changes are passed, we will then need to elect five Trustees and also have nominations for the new Executive Committee.

As explained, both in the last KM and in the preamble to the proposed rule changes, the Trustees must be UK residents. Five UK members have so far given their agreement to being put forward for election Des Pawson, Ken Yalden, Jeff Wyatt (all past Presidents), Ian Schofield (Treasurer), Colin Byfleet (current President). Other UK members who would like to be put forward, please contact Ian.

The new Executive Committee will need members from around the world. The current Council members, Lindsey Philpott (USA), Peter Hennessey (UK), Ben Selfe (UK) and Lonnie Boggs (UK) are happy to be put forward. It will be very necessary to have more candidates for this important committee and so we would urge members who would like to help with Guild's day-to-day running to give their names to Ian Schofield (ian.schofield3@tiscali.co.uk). In order for meetings to be held electronically, Executive Committee members must be able to be contactable by email and also by Skype. Do please give serious thought to joining this committee.

I look forward to seeing many of you at the AGM in May.

Percy Blandford

by Colin Byfleet

As has been mentioned in a recent Knotting Matters, Percy, our first President, had his 100th birthday on 26th October, 2012. By good fortune, two Council Members, Peter Hennessey and I, happened to be close enough to be able to deliver in person a gift from the Guild to mark the occasion. It was an engraved plate (photos on page 24/25) commemorating his 100th birthday, our 30th anniversary year and Percy's being the first President of the IGKT.

His relatives made us very welcome in his home near Stratford-upon-Avon and we enjoyed champagne and cakes (some made by Percy!) with several generations of Percy's family.

It would be a real treat if we could all have Percy's lively interest in the world when (if?) we reach the same age. He has written around 100 books on crafts and skills, with knotting being only a part of his wide field of expertise and interest. If you go to: <http://intheboatshed.net/2012/10/26/percy-blandford-is-100-today/>, you'll get some idea of the esteem in which he is held and Googling his name and 'books' or 'boats' or 'canoes' produces a wide selection of references to his large output.

It was a real privilege to talk with Percy and to wish him 'many happy returns'. Peter is trying to organise a recorded oral history of this very remarkable man. His story will be a great addition to our social history. The Guild is very proud to have had the remarkable Percy Blandford as its first President.

Pyramid Knots

by Dr. Jan Vos

The 3-bight Pyramid knot

The inspiration for making Pyramid Knots came from two IGKT members; one is from France, Luc Prouveur, and the other from USA, Don Burrhus. It could be handy to read their articles as well. Because of the length of this article it is divided over a series of Knotting Matters.

In making the knots, we need a lot of rope [*line, cord*], thick paper (cardboard), the tubes from Don Burrhus, or your homemade tubes (roll and pins) and a couple of pins and patience.

The size of the pyramids is described from small (3) to large (8), by the number of bights on each side. This article is about the small pyramid. The 3 bight pyramid knots is explained in Dons Burrhus's book as the 63 facets (63apn) knot.

You can make the knot on your hand, as described in KM Issue 98, and in Le SAC de Noeuds number 3. by Luc Prouveur.

In case you prefer a tube and pins, then follow the descriptions from Don Burrhus.

If you follow the rules here it is clear you can make a nice sphere covering over a ball.

Put 3 pins *b, c, d* in the upper part of a tube, at each of the three bights. Put 3 pins *e, f, g* in the lower part of the same tube, at each of the three bights, just with a little space under the *d*. The coding is as follows:

[For any question or suggestions feel free to make an email to drsjvos@telfort.nl]

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------|
| 1) B1 → E3 | FREE RUN | |
| 2) E3 → C1 | FREE RUN | |
| 3) C1 → F3 | FREE RUN | |
| 4) F3 → D1 | FREE RUN | |
| 5) D1 → G3 | FREE RUN | |
| 6) G3 → B2 | U O U | |
| 7) B2 → E1 | O U O | |
| 8) E1 → C2 | O U O | |
| 9) C2 → F1 | U O U | |
| 10) F1 → D2 | U O U | |
| 11) D2 → G1 | O U O | |
| 12) G1 → B3 | O U O U O U | |
| 13) B3 → E2 | U O U O U O | |
| 14) E2 → C3 | U O U O U O | |
| 15) C3 → F2 | O U O U O U | |
| 16) F2 → D3 | O U O U O U | |
| 17) D3 → G2 | U O U O U O | |
| 18) G2 → B1 | U O U O U O | U O U |

How to transform the sphere covering to a pyramid covering?

Make from cardboard an even 3 sided pyramid of 6 cm, each face [*is an isosceles triangle*].

Stick a yellow pin in one of the top bights, a white pin in one of the lower bights. Put 3 red pins in the top row, in the most inner side of the upper bights. Put 3 blue pin in lower row on the most inner side of the lower bights.

Bring the knot from the tube over the top of your home made cardboard pyramid, in such a way that the white pin is in the centre of the base of the pyramid, the blue pins are in corners of the base of the pyramid, the red pins are in the middle centre of the standing part of the pyramid and the yellow pin forms the top of the pyramid.

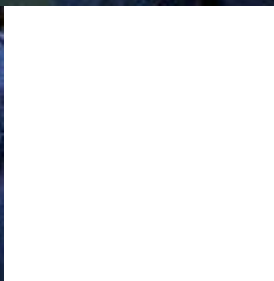
Take out all the slack rope, carefully. Don't pull too hard. In doubling or tripling you will absorb some of the slack you had before, especially in the centres.

The result is a beautiful 3 bight pyramid knot.



Percy, left, received a birthday card from H.M. Queen Elizabeth II (above) together with a wonderful cake decorated with a kayak.

Colin is checking out one of Percy's long list of authored books whilst his workshop awaits!



A fine example of his work in leather on the shaft of a walking stick (left).

His working desk, where some of his works may have been penned.



The proud recipient with his silver platter (l) and some of his library of books (r).



A fine quiche, cupcakes, sandwiches and of course, the birthday cake!

TUCK-TUCK SHEET BENDS

By Owen K. Nuttall

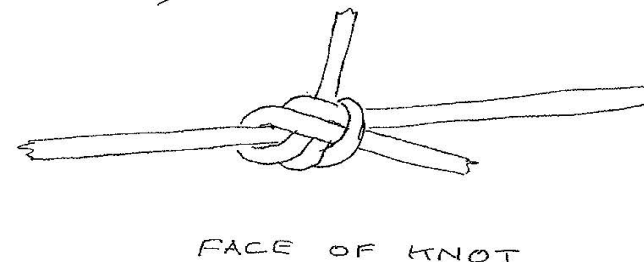
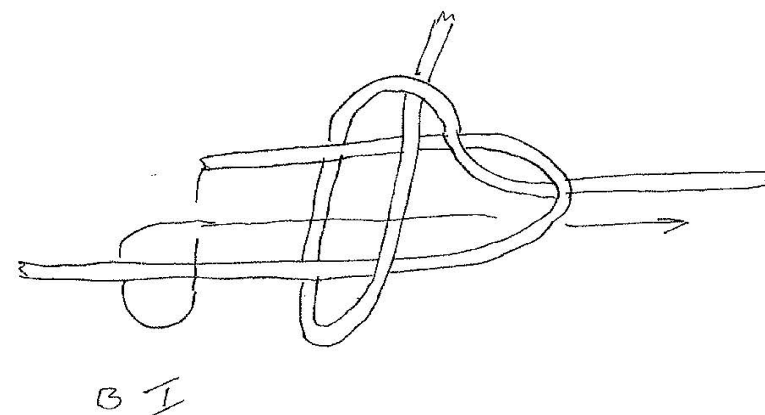
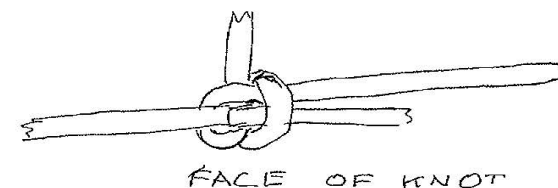
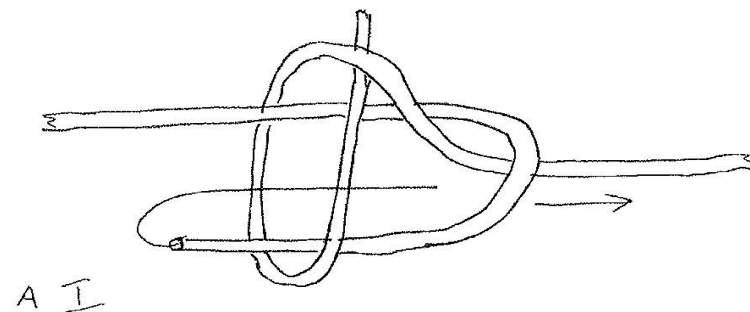
The Sheet Bend, one of mankind's oldest forms of knotting to join together two separate pieces of material. Over the years the Sheet Bend has been through a number of changes, from the basic Sheet Bend to the multi-turn Sheet Bend. A useful way of tying a separate line to a coil of rope for hauling aloft, there is the one-way Sheet Bend, the Three-Way Sheet Bend, the Slipped Sheet Bend and the Toggled Sheet Bend, which is the more enhanced form of Sheet Bend and is also used in net making.

The Basic Sheet Bend with a single tuck, has the two working ends on the same side. With the two ends on opposing sides it is declared to be unsafe. Whilst messing about with two cords I tied the Basic Sheet Bend (Fig. A1) with the working ends on opposite sides [*the unsafe variety*]. Then I took what is normally a standing working end on the left over the top of the normal Sheet Bend [tuck] and down through its own loop, making a neat, secure bend. (If tied as a conventional Sheet Bend and [simply] tucking the working end, it does not work satisfactorily).

At first I thought I had tied the Turnaround Bowline as a Bend. There are slight similarities. On the Sheet Bend in Figure B1, by taking a standard Sheet Bend with ends on the same side, taking the left hand working end clockwise around its own standing part, then tucking down through its own loop, [it results in] making a neat and secure Sheet Bend.

I have seen this knot before and I have also used it. I hope other knot tyers find a use for these two Tucked Sheet Bends. Have fun tying them.

TUCK-TUCK SHEETBENDS.

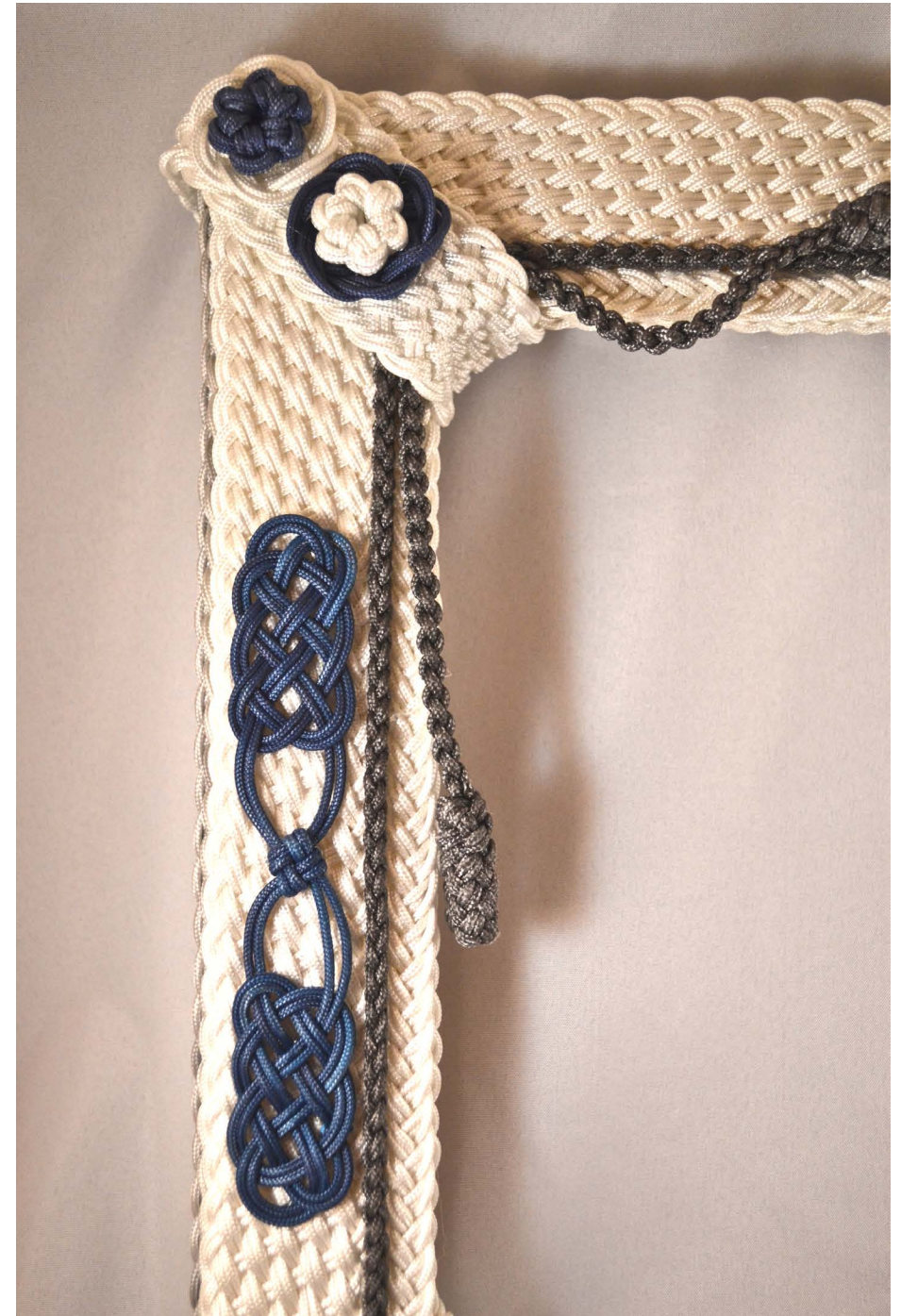


Framed again!

by Joe Bates

Lindsey - I finished another frame and thought I'd send you some pics. It's basically the same size as the last one, holds a 9 x 12 photo. It's all 1.8 mm cord from R & W. The frame is made from 1 x 2's. The main covering is a Russian sennet. The sides are a bit different weave, but another sennet from the Encyclopedia of Knots and Fancy Rope Work. The corner decorations are six strand star knots with a thump mat from your book [*The Ultimate Book of Decorative Knots*] behind them. The grey border is just a four strand round. The top decoration is a Celtic knot as is the bottom. The top is held together and finished off with 4 x Turks's heads to give the long narrow look. The sides are the same decoration I used in the previous frame, two Celtic knots joined by an actual square knot.

[Really neat work Joe - many thanks!]



BOOK REVIEW

WHY KNOT?

by Philippe Petit

If at first you don't succeed, tie, tie again

THE ASHLEY BOOK OF KNOTS By CLIFFORD W ASHLEY
Faber & Faber, £50; 620 pp, ISBN 0 571 09659 X

1933. The United States Congress repeals Prohibition, works begins on the Golden Gate Bridge, Hollywood's King Kong is premiered in New York. Susan Sontag is born, George Orwell's *Down and Out in Paris and London* is published. Paul von Hindenberg makes Adolf Hitler chancellor, Ghandi begins a hunger strike in protest at British oppression in India, Albert Einstein emigrates to America. The first drive-in movie theatre is opened in New Jersey.

In that same year, in a farmhouse in Westport, Massachusetts, a man called Clifford Warren Ashley, 53, starts writing a book about knots. Not any kind of book. The definitive kind, that takes more than 40 years to compile and 11 years to complete, with over 7,000 drawings by the author, representing more than 3,800 knots.

Why knots? Well, born in the whaling port of New Bedford, Ashley was taught the reef knot by an uncle, at the age of three. "When I was seven my father gave me a pony on condition that I master the halter hitch." And before the age of nine, young Clifford claimed to be "proprietor and chief canvas man of a two-ring circus." "When I was at a proper age I went to sea and served my apprenticeship in knots aboard the whaling bark *Sunbeam*." His passion for knots grew strongest in a life filled with painting seascapes, collecting farm tools, buying, restoring and selling mahogany furniture acquired in Jamaica – and, of course, venturing to sea aboard different ships, as sailor, surgeon, crew member or simple observer.

His monumental work – first published in 1944 by Doubleday, Doran & Co, New York – soon became the *Mahabharata* of knotology. The Ashley Book of Knots – or ABOK as knot aficionados refer to it – is a 620-page compilation of every knot known to man. Ashley spent years looking for and trying out existing and new knot-tying combinations, and not only in the nautical world. He interviewed countless craftsmen: butchers and weavers, surgeons and nurses, carpenters and falconers, magicians and thieves, farmers and balloonists, fencers and jewellers, firemen and mount climbers, girl scouts ... even an executioner.

But why knot?

Ah! What do you know about knot-tying, one of the earliest of human activities (the people of the Stone Age regularly tied the sheet bend)? What's the purpose of a rope if you don't know how to tie a knot? Isn't a rope without a knot useless?

How many knots do you have at your fingertips? One? That's OK. Three? Swell. Five? Congratulations! I reckon you know the difference between the reef knot and its cousin the granny knot, which slips and jams. You may lead a satisfying life without knowing 200 knots, as I do, but wouldn't you be thrilled to know:

- How to prevent a rope from fraying (no 3442) (for your pleasure, I give the knot number as it appears in ABOK);
- The best way to join two ropes of different diameters (no 1434);
- How to hang a glass jar safely (no 1142);
- How to save your life by holding on to a thin cord without suffering rope burns (no 559);
- How to put a damaged piece of rope back to work instantly (no 1152);
- Are you tired of people opening your garbage bags? Learn a vicious knot that no one can untie (no 1249);
- Need to secure your drooling camel to a palm tree and yet, in half a second, be able to flee an attacking caravan? (no 1866)
- Do you have use for an improvised pair of handcuffs? (no 412)

Ashley presents each knot in a precise illustration accompanied by its history, colourful anecdotes, a practical description of its use and advice on how to tie it. Here and there, a clever little pictogram highlights a knot's characteristics, such as: "purely ornamental" or "easy to untie", "dangerous" or "strong" (a wedding ring symbolises "difficult to untie", a high-heel shoe means "impractical"). There is even an entire chapter dedicated to tricks and puzzles – within minutes you'll be able to pull out a shoelace at your Christmas party and improvise a magic trick. Knots that are not knots (not made with rope) are included because they serve a similar purpose, like the human grip practised on the flying trapeze (no 1543), or the split-wood joints used by a cooper (no 22 to no 25).

Through the years, with many editions in several languages, the book was found to have errors, inconsistencies and omissions that undoubtedly Ashley would have spotted and corrected had he not died within three years of the original publication. So we are treated today to the corrected edition, thanks to the know-how and vigilance of the IGKT, the International Guild of Knot Tyers, represented by its co-creator and former president Geoffrey Budworth. The guild's newsletter, Knotting Matters, refers constantly to ABOK in its research and articles, supplying Ashley's knot number in parenthesis – whether they mention a mere figure-of-eight (ABOK no 520) or study the sophisticated twenty-one-tuck Matthew Walker knot (ABOK no 731).

This hefty, deliciously witty book, enthusiastically written in the first person, is almost an autobiography as well as something of a children's book. It abounds with surprises and mysteries. Look at the beautifully illustrated chapter headings: an elephant is being unloaded from an ocean liner on page 335! The cow on page 213 has its tail tied to the port and starboard sides of the small boat and, in combination with the halter hitch, she is now seaworthy! The volume can even be offered to a child as a colouring book – go directly to the collection of two-strand lanyard knots (starting on page 153), suggest one strand, one colour, and you can give the babysitter the night off.

(Actually, since I own several copies of ABOK, I did colour one of them – maybe an idea for a future edition? Instantly, complex knots are simplified and cross-section diagrams reveal their secret combinations.)

Readers of all ages, here's my advice: before opening your ABOK, be sure to have in your hands a soft cord, one metre long, or you will be torn between devouring the book and interrupting your feast to fetch a bit of rope. Use it as a bookmark when you're taking a break. And be ready: "The simple act of knot-tying is an adventure in unlimited space."

This review first appeared in "The Times" Saturday 18th December 2004 and is reprinted with the kind permission of the publishers.

Some details about Philippe – an IGKT member.

On August 7, 1974, Philippe Petit stepped out on a wire he illegally rigged between the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center, where he performed for nearly an hour 1,350 above the sidewalks of New York. Since then, he has been invited to walk in the skies of Paris, Tokyo, Jerusalem, Frankfurt and New York City, where he has been Artist-In-Residence for thirty years. His passion to learn to tie some 300 knots can be explained by his wire walking. In all of his high-wire walks knots are essential components; the guardian angels protecting his life in the sky.

Philippe Petit has performed on the high wire more than 80 times around the world. In addition to walking the high wire, Philippe gives lectures and workshops on creativity and motivation, writes, draws, performs close-up magic, practices lock-picking and 18th century timber framing, plays chess, studies French wine, and was recently sighted bullfighting in Peru. Also, he has been arrested over 500 times...for street juggling! He is the subject of the 2009 Academy Award-winning documentary film, *Man on Wire*, and the main character in both Colum McCann's National Book Award Winner *Let the Great World Spin* and the Caldecott-winning children's book *The Man Who Walked Between The Towers* by Mordicai Gerstein. He is the author of the books *To Reach the Clouds/Man on Wire* and seven other published books. In 2011, he presented *Wireless!*, a one-man show reflecting a lifetime of creativity.

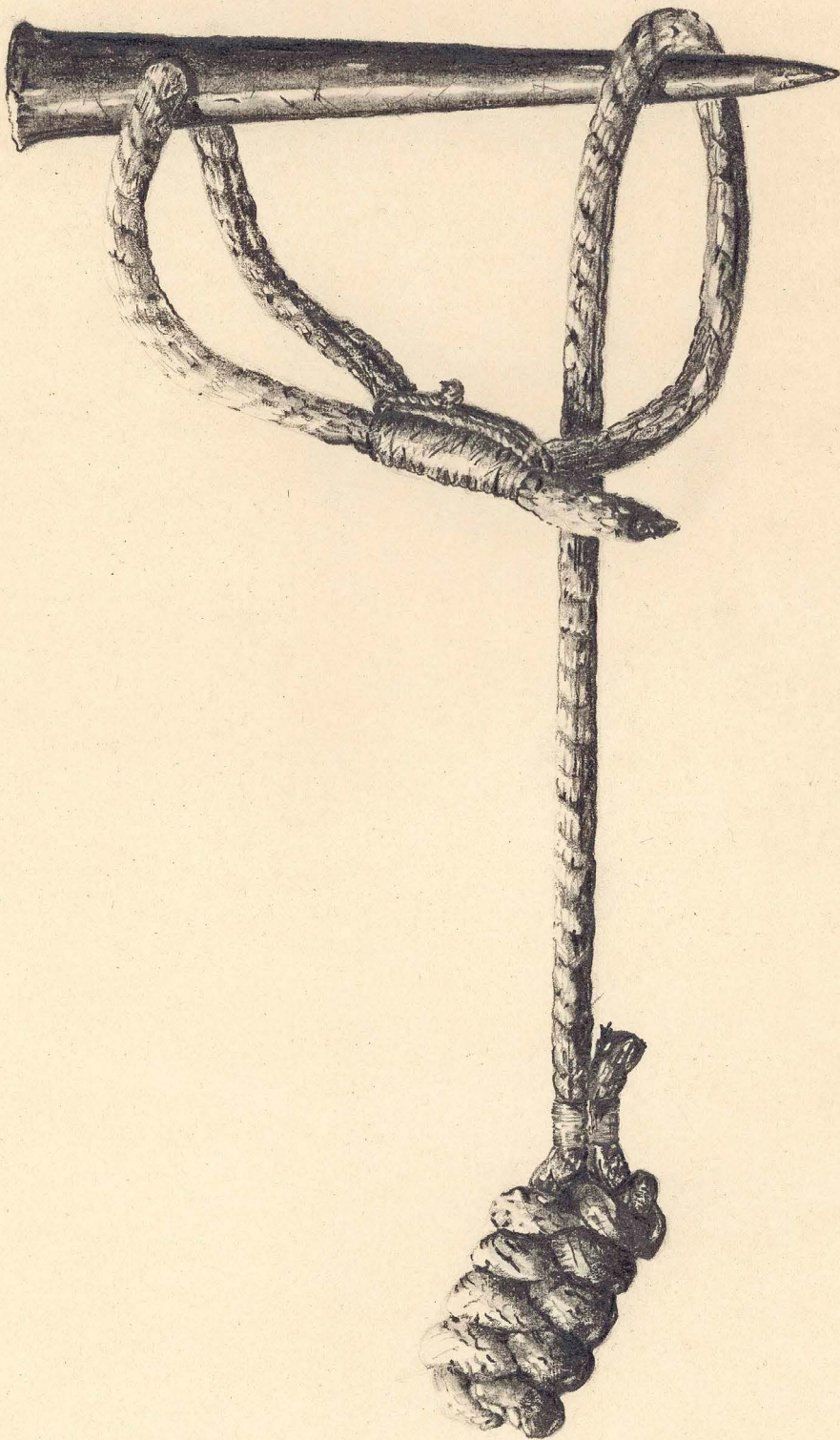
From the Editor's Blotter

This issue features our oldest known member, Percy Blandford, who reached the magnificent age of 100 years last October. He received a birthday card from H.M. Queen Elizabeth II, to honor his remarkable achievement. He is in good health and was very welcoming to our Council President Colin Byfleet and Council member Peter Hennesy. They presented him with a silver platter to mark the occasion of his birthday, our 30th anniversary and of his having been our first president. We are privileged to still be able to talk with such a living legend. Our hope is that some living history may be recorded of his memories.

In a kind of historic connection, Frank Brown also recounts for us of the heritage of the Boy Scouts in the creation of the first woggle. Made from a leather thong, reportedly from his mother's treadle sewing machine but more likely purchased for the function, the woggle forms a strong connection back to the days of Lord Baden Powell, founder of the Boy Scouts Association. Clifford Ashley's magnificent works, the Ashley Book of Knots will next year celebrate 70 years of publication, as identified in Philippe Petit's article. I was reminded also of the ancient crafts practised by our forebears who could not simply go to a store and purchase string with which to make tools, shelter or clothing. They made their string slowly and painstakingly from bark stripped from the linden tree, from the fibers inside the wild sisal plant or from the sheath of the stinging nettle or the core of the larch root.

As we go forward in our lives, will we forget the past? What will our unborn future families find of our habits? What tools will be needed then? Our world is changing at a rapid pace and it is thanks to the work of authors and historians who record what happens now, and in the past, that we can build on mankind's experiences to create a future connected to our own learning. A string to connect us all through time.

And now, back to your regular programming - happy knotting!



Basic Design of Row-Coded Turk's Head

by

Dr. Jan Vos and Claude Hochet for RKnot Builder

RKnot Builder

7L 4B
Complementaire Delta (Delta°) : 1
Periodieke Delta (Delta) : 3
-Part Mod Bocht : 1
Part Mod Bocht : 3
Pin Stap : 3 / 4
Version RKnot Builder : 3.0.1.15-w0
Rij Gecodeerd : 11111111
Croisements : 24
Over : 15 Under : 9

Pin Nr	DP	Croisements
0	HP1	Vrije Run 1 Wrap
0	HP2	O1
3	HP3	U1
3	HP4	O3
2	HP5	U3
2	HP6	O5
1	HP7	U5
1	HP8	O6

© Copyright 2011 Claude HOCHET

Page 1

Comments and Errata

Lindsey,

John Heselton (page 15, KM#115, June 2012) deserves a Golden Fid award for his incisive dictum '*Any knot that is tied in the bight can be tied in the end ...*' We know this is true of workaday clove hitches and constrictor knots, but may not have seen as far ahead as he has done. His conjecture complements the Law of Loop, Hitch & Bight (Harry Asher, 1986), that '*Any hitch which falls apart when removed from its foundation can invariably be tied in the bight, and so can loops which collapse when a single bight is withdrawn,*' and vice versa. Lacking incontrovertible proofs, both assertions remain, strictly speaking, hypotheses that may yet be falsified if exceptions are found. Meanwhile, both remain useful rules of engagement.

Geoffrey Budworth

Lindsey,

In addition to page 30 of KM 117, I have included the basic design 7p -4b row coded TH, over all *[previous page]*.

When starting at LCF or 1L then up to 3T, you go down to 4L (not 3L) From 4L to Top2 (not top 4) etc. This type of description is a bit confusing for the starter knottyier.

On page 31 in between the last sentences down u1.... And down u1, we need the : Up U11, O1 to G.

Another warning can be in the beginning that the colour pins in Top have another order than the pins below.

The descriptions are good, but on the top pins the green pin is in the middle, in the lower pins it is near/ next to the center.

M vr groet
Jan Vos

What IS a Perique?

by Colin Byfleet

Perique tobacco comes from Louisiana and has a strong taste and is very dark in colour. It has given its name to a device used by sailors in the UK's Royal Navy to make the regular issue tobacco leaves into a suitable rubbing tobacco for a pipe and to conserve this tobacco supply while at sea. Ken Yalden investigated periques (often 'pricks' in English) and discovered how they were made. Ken regularly demonstrates the technique at knotting shows. This short video in the link below shows how it was done by an expert, Frank Thompson. Do please enjoy it. It is interesting that the double-cone shape of the final product is very similar to the standard 'Tabac' sign in France.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0Sqhu11WjC4&feature=youtube_gdata_player

[I recognize Des Pawson, Ken Yalden, Richard Hopkins and Brian Field in the video - others are there too - can you tell us who? - Ed]



Obituary - Rupert Persimmon

b. 1920 - d. 2012

by Geoffrey Budworth

Rupert Persimmon, who has died at the age of 92, created the Peculiar Museum of Singular Knots, and was its sole curator. He was orphaned at the age of nine when his mother, the pioneering aviatrix Ariadne Persimmon, and an unnamed King's Messenger (his putative father) were presumed dead after the Gipsy Moth aeroplane, in which she was piloting him on a diplomatic mission to a top-secret venue somewhere in Europe, went missing over the English Channel; and he subsequently grew up with his maternal grandparents in the fashionable Chelsea district of London, England. There he was tutored privately, and upon their deaths inherited a considerable fortune as well as their town house in which – aged 22, and with no need to pursue a living – he proceeded to accumulate an extraordinary collection of knots. The individuals he let visit and view it estimated there were more than 12,000 items, in drawers and boxes which he continually sorted and rearranged. A multiplicity of Intriguing labels – such as 'Knotted parcel strings retrieved from street litter bins', 'Discarded surgical sutures (used)' and 'Miscellaneous broken shoe laces – revealed, some observed, a weird but harmless obsession.

Although shy, Rupert Persimmon was not reclusive. He enjoyed a long friendship with the knotting poetess Jennifer Wren which began when they met at a fashionable 1950's Chelsea Arts Ball and he gave her the bouquet of flowers she carried that evening on her impromptu swim across the River Thames*. Indeed, his knot collection would later inspire some of her verses. Now in her 80s, she recalled, '*Dear Rupe was a lovely man and an old darling, despite his quirky adoption of knot waifs and strays. As long as there are some in Heaven to occupy him, he'll be happy there.*'

He died intestate, with no known relatives, leaving the future of his knot museum in limbo.

*See Knotty Potty & Other Pithy Poems for Knotting Devotees (© 2000 Jennifer Wren)

New Book Review

Design and Make Rope Mats and Rosettes

by *Nils Kristian Rossing*

Published by Skolelaboratoriet ved NTNU, Trondheim, Norway, 2013

£13 ISBN978-82-92088-48-7 60pp

Nils Kristian Rossing is a mathematician at the University of Trondheim in Norway who has a great interest in decorative flat knots. His new book contains a substantial number of diagrams to allow a near-beginner to construct rope mats with many varied designs. He gives a brief mathematical introduction to show how these can be created using a two-axis pendulum and described by the techniques of Fourier analysis (the IGKT logo is subjected to this process) and Lissajou's figures. Similar patterns are also generated by a Spirograph. The non-mathematician can skip the technical maths bit and go straight to the knot-tying instructions diagrams.

There is also a tutorial on the use of a freely downloadable program which allows the use of different parameters for these figures and hence the creation of new knot designs. The program is surprisingly easy to use after a short practice session.

I have enjoyed making most of the author's designs and some more created with the program. This book is a valuable addition to a knoter's bookshelf, whether they are mathematically minded or not.

Colin Byfleet



Future Meetings

IGKT HALF YEARLY MEETING 2013

2013 October 4/6

Flensburger Schiffahrtsmuseum
Schiffbrücke 39, 24939 Flensburg, Germany

Welcome to Germany's most northern City!
Flensburg is situated in the north of the German state Schleswig-Holstein, on the German-Danish border. After Westerland on the island of Sylt it is Germany's northernmost town. Flensburg lies at the innermost tip of the Flensburg Fjord, an inlet of the Baltic Sea. Flensburg's eastern shore is part of the Angeln peninsula.

Seafaring History

After the Hanse fell in the 16th century, Flensburg was said to be one of the most important trading towns in the Scandinavian area. Even as far away as the Mediterranean, Greenland and the Caribbean, Flensburg merchants were active. The most important commodities, after herring, were sugar and whale oil, the latter from whaling off Greenland. Only the Thirty Years' War put an end to this boom time as the town was becoming Protestant and thereby ever more German culturally and linguistically, while the neighbouring countryside remained decidedly Danish. In the 18th century, thanks to the rum trade, Flensburg had yet another boom. Cane sugar was imported from the Danish West Indies (now the US Virgin Islands) and refined in Flensburg. Only in the 19th century, as a result of industrialization, was the town at last outdone by competition from nearby cities such as Copenhagen and Hamburg. The rum blended in Flensburg then became a secondary industry in West Indian trade, and as of 1864 no longer with the Danish West Indies, but rather with Jamaica, then ruled by the British. It was imported from there, blended, and sold all over Europe. There is nowadays only one active rum distillery in Flensburg.

Hotels: There are many:
www.flensburg-tourismus.de
www.hostel-flensburg.de
www.flensburg.hotelreservierung.de/
www.booking.com/Flensburg
www.seewarte.info/
http://www.booking.com/hotel/de/amwasserturm.de
www.ibis.com/de/hotel-3097-etap-hotel-flensburg-city-zu...
Glücksburg Jugendherberge | Zapmeta.de
zapmeta.de/Glücksburg+jugendherberge
Jugendherberge - Online buchen, bis zu 80% sparen.
www.hotelscombined.de/Flensburg
Jugendherberge Flensburg | Flensburg.Hotelreservierung.de

Early bookers will be on the safe side.

Campground: Located just at the waterfront of historic Glücksburg. About 10 miles from the Museum. www.hallo-schwennau.de/

Getting there:

From Hamburg by train only. By Car/on the road: Ferries Dover-Ostende and Harwich-Esbjerg.

The Weekend of the 4th to 6th October 2013

Friday

10:00 The Museum opens.
12:00 Early comers may set up tables/displays. Tables (2 metres) arranged by the museum. Please bring your best of "knots & fancy". It will be presented in showcases.
16:30 Welcome by the Org.Team/small talk.
17:00 The Museum closes. Welcome Drink (Museums Hall).
19:00 Have a Beer (or Milk) somewhere...?

Saturday

10:00 The Museum opens
10:30 Welcome by Officials: (Dr. Thomas Overdick, Member City of Flensburg, IGKT-Council-Member?)

“Knots & more” Main focus on children.

10:45 Guided Tour for Officials / Displays.

11:30 What does the “Grand Raffle” exactly mean? Explanation by experts. Buy Raffle Tickets!!!

12:00 Displays and informal discussions, workshops etc. Something new on “Knots and String”?

14:30 Last Chance for buying Raffle Tickets

15:00 “Six Knot Challenge” The winner gets a pair of fine sea chest beackets.

16:00 “The Grand Raffle” /Business as usual.

16:15 “Workshop”: “Put a simple Back-Splice in a Double-Braid” (by Karl Bareuther).

17:00 The Museum closes.

20:00 Knot Tyers Supper (still working on this)

Sunday

10:00 The Museum opens.

“Knots & more” Main focus on children and youth.

11:00 Visiting „Flensburg Museums-Werft“ (guided tour by Knut Buttgerreit)

Youngsters will lay the biggest “Turks Head Knot” ever made (maybe?) in Northern Germany (by Gerd Heinrich).

16:30 Farewell and Good Bye – Meeting closes back to reality!

Participants please contact (email best):

Karl Bareuther: phone ++49 4631 7708, email: jacktar@foni.net

Knut Buttgerreit, phone: ++49 461 1724041765, email: knut.buttgerreit@t-online.de

Gerd Heinrich phone: ++49 4631 7197, email: Gerd-Heinrich@versanet.de

Flensburg Schiffahrtsmuseum: phone: +49 461 851665,

email: schiffahrtsmuseum@flensburg.de

Please register as soon as possible.

Branch Meetings

Pacific Americas Branch

At our last meeting in San Pedro we discussed, of course, the upcoming 2013 Symposium on the Queen Mary. Many great ideas have been proffered and we are ever grateful for the ideas. As the newly elected President of our Branch I have to also advise on matters of income and interest. We have a huge interest in knotting matters (play on words intended) and would like to be all things for all people. The reality is however that we can only do what our coffers will allow and what our membership is willing and able to perform. That is where reality steps in and deals us the all-too-familiar cry of “Who will do it?”, one we have heard many times in our history. I am therefore seeking help. Please let me have your ideas for how we can get active involvement from members of this Branch (or any other far-flung group). Practicality aside (many of us cannot for financial or other reasons travel long distances) how should we proceed to have our members involved? We are all dues-paying members and proud of it and would like to help those who need it, whether in the form of information, training or education.

On a personal note I am very pleased to see all the folks signing up for the 2013 meeting on the Queen Mary - we are very much looking forward to seeing you here!

Lindsey Philpott

PAB President

German Branch

Upcoming Branch meeting:

Knotenmacher Treffen vom 15. -16. Juni 2013

beim Segelclub Rheingau e.V. Werftstr.15

65392 Walluf (Wiesbaden)

Anmelden For more information contact:

peter@fancyworks.de OR info@knotengilde.de

Meetings Planned Beyond AGM 2013:

October 5/6, 2013 Flensburg, Germany

AGM 2014 May 10/11 - Chatham Ropeworks, UK

**October 4/5, 2014 Hamilton, Ontario, Canada simultaneously with
Southam, Warwickshire, UK**



**Henley-on-Thames
as it once was**

Alaskan Branch

Every Thu. evening 6:00 to 8:00
Anchorage Senior Center
1300 E 19th Ave., Anchorage, AK
Contact Charles Rigden
Tel: (1) 928/231-4775

East Anglian Branch

Contact: Des Pawson
Tel: +44(0) 1473 690 090
e-mail: des@despawson.com

French Branch

Contact Jean-Pierre Durand
06 64 00 66 91
durand0547@orange.fr
www.igktfrance.com

German Branch

Contact: Andree Treffenfeld
Hermann-Lons Str 3C, D-24558
Henstedt-Ulzburg, Germany
Telephone: +49 (0) 172 4156789
Email: info@knotengilde.de

Midlands Branch

The Old Swan, Netherton
Contact: Bruce Turley
Tel: 0121 453 4124

Northwest Branch

Contact: Dave Walker
Tel: 01244 682 117

Netherlands

Every last Saturday (except Dec.)
De Hoop, Rotterdam
Contact: Frits Ottens
Tel: +31(0)587850011
Fruitstraat 58, 8933 GR Leeuwarden,
Netherlands
E-mail: frits.efina@telfort.nl

NAB - Mid-Atlantic Region

Contact: Michael Pollock
See handbook for details

NAB - Knot in the Middle

Contact: Rusty Helms
See Handbook for details

Pacific Americas Branch

Second Tuesday of each month
At the Los Angeles Maritime Institute
(upstairs)
San Pedro, California
Contact: Jimmy Williams
Tel: (1) 310/679-6864
e-mail: igktpab@gmail.com

Solent Branch

Second Tues. of even-number months
Fareham Sailing and Motor Boat Club
Fareham, Hants, UK
Contact: Ken Yalden
Tel: +44(0) 23 9225 9280

Surrey Branch

Meetings are held at Guildford District
Scout Centre, Nightingale Road, Guild-
ford, starting at 20:00 hrs. Please phone
for more details
Contact: Howard Denyer
Tel: +44(0) 1483 536 401
www.surreyknots.org.uk

Sweden

Contact: Christoffer Åström
Tel: +46 736 381 731
E-mail: christoffer@knopar.se

West Country Knotters

Last Sat. of odd months @13:00 hrs
The Benjamin Perry Boathouse Activity
and Training Centre
Phoenix Wharf, Lower Guinea Street,
Bristol BS1 6TJ
Contact: Richard Hopkins for directions
Tel: 0117 986 7146

May be subject to change - call first

West Yorkshire Branch

Contact: David Pearson
Tel: 0113 257 2689

Back cover Some handsome knotwork cov-
ering for a lamp pair sent by Tors Eriksen for
Jens Gunne Johansen in Porsgrun, Norway.

